

by a resolution of the Continental Congress, the stars and stripes were formally adopted as the flag of the United States.

This piece of history suggests a sentiment, which I beg leave to offer:

"Our National Flag: First hoisted before Boston as the emblem of Union for the sake of Freedom! Wherever it floats, may it never fail to inspire the sentiments in which it had its origin!"

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1852.

We hope that the work of extending the list of our subscribers will go on. It has commenced with great spirit; there is a prevalent determination among our friends to multiply readers of our paper, with a view to making independent voters for Freedom. Give us a list of twenty thousand subscribers, and we shall have one hundred thousand readers! This is worth an effort.

DOCUMENTS: DOCUMENTS!

The "Independent Democratic Association of the District of Columbia" will supply the following documents at the prices annexed. Let them be circulated far and wide:

Document for the Campaign, containing Pierce's Record, Scott's Antecedents, Buffalo Platform, price \$2 per 100 copies.

Giddings's speech on Whig and Compromise Democratic Platforms, 50 cents per 100.

Townsend's speech on the Compromise and Democratic platform, and duty of Independent Democrats, 50 cents per 100.

Chase's letter to Butler on the course of the Barnburners, and the obligations of Independent Democrats, \$1 per 100.

For the above prices the documents named will be sent by express, or otherwise, as directed, to any part of the country; for 50 cents additional per 100 copies, they will be enveloped and sent without charge by mail to the addresses of any list which may be forwarded. Any other Congressional speeches ordered will also be forwarded, so far as they can be obtained.

To enable the Association to publish documents, and otherwise to defray its necessary expenses and advance the cause, a fund of at least 2,000 dollars is needed. Let those who are able and willing forward their contributions without delay.

A. M. GANNEWER, Secretary.

Washington, D. C., July 20, 1852.

"GREENWOOD LEAVES FROM OVER THE SEA."

No. 5 is crowded out this week by the unusual space occupied by "A Document for the Cause." We hope our friends will be active in circulating this document. It will be useful for reference.

A number of articles intended for this paper have been crowded out.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE—CLASS OF 1826.

We observe in the Boston Traveller, a notice that the Dartmouth College Class of 1826 will meet at Hanover, N. H., at the coming Commencement on the 29th inst. The able and estimable editor of the Traveller, Mr. Par- chard, was, we believe, a member of that class, as were also Senator Chase, of Ohio, and the Hon. Ebenezer Allen, Secretary of State of Texas at the time of the annexation. We wish them and their classmates a happy meeting. We understand Senator Chase proposes to be present, if the state of business in the Senate at the time will allow.

THE ADDRESS OF THE "INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA" will be found in this week's Era. We commend it to attention. Our editorial brethren will confer a favor upon the Association by giving it a place in their columns.

LETTER FROM SENATOR CHASE, OF OHIO, TO HON. B. BUTLER, OF NEW YORK.

The crowded state of our columns prevents the publication of this important letter in this week's Era. It reviews at length the course of the Barnburners of New York, and compares their action in 1848 with their present position. It is a candid record of their past action on the question of Slavery, and we trust it will receive the attention which its importance demands. In view of the fact that the Slavery propagandists are aiming to introduce Slavery into California, either by a change of the Constitution, or by the division of the State, and the establishment of a Territorial Government in the northern part; that they are laboring to convert Utah and New Mexico into slaveholding Territories, with a view to the creation of slave States, and are striving to extend Slavery by insular or continental acquisitions, we cannot understand how the Independent Democracy of New York reconcile their present action with their past professions. If it be true, that Freedom is national and Slavery sectional, how can they reconcile themselves to support candidates who are pledged to use their official influence to procure all who labor to denationalize Slavery, and bring the General Government to use its influence actively on the side of Freedom? Is a scruple for the spoils of office more important than the interests of Freedom and Humanity?

It becomes the Independent Democracy everywhere to understand clearly the questions at issue in the approaching campaign. To enable them to do so, we shall next week spread before them the letter of Mr. Chase. It is worthy of their candid consideration.

MEETING AT PITTSBURGH.

A meeting of those opposed to the academy of the Slave Power in the National Convention, was held in Pittsburgh, on the 3d of July. S. S. Shields, Esq., presided. Delegates were chosen to the National Convention, viz:

1st District—Neville B. Craig, George W. Jackson, and John N. Wills.

2d District—Rev. Charles Avery, Rees C. Fleson, and George R. Riddle.

Suitable resolutions were adopted, and the following committee was appointed to make arrangements for the National Convention:

Alexander Gordon, Chairman; James Robt. Aaron, Floyd, S. S. Shields, George R. Riddle, James Callan, William Jackson, Thomas Mitchell, John Lowry, J. Heron Foster, Thomas Oliver, James McMaster, John B. Sanderson.

OHIO.—A meeting was held at Flushing, Ohio, on 10th July. ISAAC HOLLOWAY presided.—J. S. Bailey, Secretary.

Wm. Palmer, Nicholas Cooper, Thomas Durbin, Dr. B. Bailey, Dr. Steele, Levi Kirk, Isaac Holloway, Kersey Kirk, and J. S. Bailey, were chosen delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention.

Resolutions were adopted repudiating the platforms adopted by the Whig and Democratic Conventions, and the men nominated by them.

PENNSYLVANIA.—At a meeting in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th inst., William C. Tiffany was chosen President; Sam. Lyon, Ira Stearns, John Watson, Vice Presidents; and L. B. Hinds, Edwin Thatcher, Secretaries.

The meeting appointed Morace Brewster a delegate to the Pittsburgh Convention, and adopted appropriate resolutions.

VERMONT INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

This body met at Montpelier on the 7th inst. We learn from the Green Mountain Freeman that it was an unusually large gathering. It says: "The acting delegates representing nearly every portion of the State, numbered about three hundred, and were among the firmest and most intelligent men Vermont could boast."

Though a majority, perhaps, of the Convention was composed of that part of the Free Democracy which came from the old Liberty or Free Soil party, yet a large portion of them, we were gratified to perceive, were those who came from the Democratic party into the union of the 31st May, 1849, and whose mingled in the action of the Convention with the firmness of the oldest veterans of liberty, and instead of trying to mar, directly and cordially contributed to the great decision and wonderful unanimity with which the proceedings were characterized. It seemed, indeed, to be the unanimous determination of all present to avoid, repudiate, and condemn everything which bore even the appearance of sanctioning the doings of either of the late Baltimore pro-slavery Conventions, and whether defeat or triumph should be the result, to throw expediency to the winds, and abide by principles."

Hon. Wm. P. Briggs was chosen temporary Chairman, and F. Welch, Secretary.

The Buffalo Platform, together with the Platform of the late National Convention, were read, and were warmly received by E. D. Barber, Esq., Gen. R. Fletcher, and others; when, on motion of Mr. Barber, a committee of seven were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the Convention, in relation to the platform, and to be presented to the Convention, on the 11th of August next.

On motion of J. M. Slade, Messrs. J. M. Slade, Jacob Scott, Wm. Brainerd, W. Bates, and John West, were appointed a committee to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

On motion, a committee, equal to the number of Senators in this country, was appointed, on the nomination of the delegates from the several counties, who retired separately for the purpose, to present to the Convention names suitable to be supported for Governor, Lt. Governor and Treasurer at the ensuing election, and also a list of delegates to the National Convention of the Free Democracy at Pittsburgh, on the 11th of August next; when the Convention adjourned to 11 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon of the 8th.—The Convention met at 10 o'clock, P. M., and on motion of Mr. Briggs, a committee of seven were appointed to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

President.—Hon. Wm. P. Briggs.

Vice President.—Hon. Wm. P. Briggs, Geo. R. Fletcher, R. L. Fuller, Geo. H. Page, Almon French, George W. Bailey, P. D. Bradford, J. C. Bryant, H. H. Reynolds.

Secretaries.—D. P. Thompson, G. C. Sampson, P. Welch.

The committee appointed to select and present candidates for State officers, by their chairman, the Hon. Wm. H. French, reported the following candidates, remarking on the unusual unanimity of the committee in reporting them:

For Governor.—Lawrence Brainerd, St. Albans.

Lt. Governor.—William M. Pingree, Westfield.

For Treasurer.—Daniel P. Thompson, Montpelier.

The report was accepted and unanimously confirmed. The Convention then proceeded to the election of delegates to the National Convention, and the following were elected:

Delegates at Large.—T. H. French, Lawrence Brainerd, Wm. P. Briggs, Geo. W. Bailey, Ryland Fletcher, E. D. Barber, John McLean, John Gregory, H. Needham, O. L. Shafter.

First District.—D. Roberts, Jr., Harvey Stewar, Jacob Scott, M. Gaudin, James M. Slade, D. P. Thompson.

Second District.—J. D. Bradley, Hamlin Whitmore, M. M. Davis, S. A. Webster, A. E. Johnson, J. H. Butler.

Third District.—Wm. H. French, William H. Blake, Austin Fuller, Wm. J. Hastings, H. H. Reynolds, Eleazer Jewett, and Austin Beecher.

And the same committee made further report for the National Convention, and the following were elected:

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they war upon the liberty of the black and upon the liberty of the white man, are in sympathy with despotism at home and abroad, and ought to be discarded.

Resolved, That we have not lost faith in the Declaration of 1776, that Government legitimately exists only "by consent of the governed," and that the rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are inalienable and God-given rights. But on the contrary, that faith is strengthened by the experience, that whatever pre-eminence we hold among the nations is attributable to our approximation to these axioms. That these we cannot "compromise." But that we do defend we pledge ourselves "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Resolved, That we are neither lawless destructives nor mad anarchists. But believing that justice constitutes the foundation of law, we are friends still of law—of the marriage tie—the family relation—the rights of property—of home—of country—of Christianity; and because we are the friends of all these, we are the friends of the Republic.

Resolved, That we have not nor do we intend to make Slavery or Emancipation "a hobby to ride down" all other interests; but on the contrary, we are the advocates of man's highest development, the perfect development of his physical, moral, and mental nature; and we will incorporate into our platform, in conjunction with the leading idea, "Liberty and opportunity to all," such principles and policies as will effect these ends.

Resolved, That among these are: The universal education of the People, as a duty which Government owes its subjects. By State action, so far as practicable, to secure to each child the means of education, to establish the legal rights of women. A judicious tariff upon foreign imports for revenue purposes, discriminating in favor of home products and manufactures. Improvement of rivers and canals with as much speed as the interior and by the seaboard, when of national interest. And lastly, the protection of labor against capital, by the avoidance of legal monopolies, and the encouragement of co-operative associations.

Resolved, That in order to carry out these measures, we recommend a permanent State and National organization.

Resolved, That the following be the officers of the National Association:—C. M. Clay, Harrison Burman, I. Lane, Isaac Jett, Jonathan Howard, Turner Clarke, H. Doolin, and W. N. Ramsey—be constituted a central committee of correspondence, with powers to appoint sub-committees, and to receive and report on the progress of the movement, and to do any other act proper to be done in the premises: the chairman and one member constituting a quorum.

Resolved, That the following be the members of the National Association:—P. Moore, J. H. Rawlings, John Kinnard, L. M. Williams, Irvine Stapp, Sam. Kimbrel, J. S. Golden, T. Coyle, N. Newby, Whit Moody, J. H. Harris, A. L. Corbison, R. Clarke, W. A. Coffey, Z. E. Bush, and others, who pledge to support the platform of the National Free Soil Convention, to be assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday in August next, and that the other counties in the State be recommended to do the same.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting and their resolutions be published, at our expense, in the Weekly Messenger, the Louisville Journal and Democrat, and in the Free Soil paper at Washington.

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Donaldson, last summer, in relation to the Presidency. Col. King's response was as follows:

TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA, July 25, 1851.
DEAR SIR: Your letter reached Selma after I had left for the mountains, and was forwarded by the postmaster to this place. The divisions which exist in the Democratic party are indeed, as you so forcibly represent, deeply to be deplored; and a serious question is presented, can the evil be remedied? For one, I must confess that I can see no such lead to the belief that the breach will be speedily closed up; for so long as a large portion of the former Democracy of the North lend themselves to the advocacy of Free Soil doctrines, and make common cause with the unprincipled and infamous agitators and Abolitionists, no portion of the Southern Democracy will ever be found acting in concert with them. All our troubles have arisen from the extraordinary conduct of those professing Democrats, in whom the Democracy once reposed abundant confidence, and felt delighted to honor; but for their base abandonment of principle, Abolitionism would have still been confined to a portion of the Whig party, and a small squad of ignorant fanatics. But for them, the Southern Democracy would have been united in the Democratic ranks, and the Democratic party would have been a powerful and respectable force in the Union. Now, sir, much as I disapprove of any movement, either in the North or in the South, calculated to destroy the Government, the finest, and, properly administered, the best the world ever saw, I am free to declare that I make many allowances for those of the South, who, snatching under a sense of injustice and wrong inflicted on their native soil, did give themselves to the advocacy of Free Soil States or people, who, regardless of their constitutional obligations, are warring against their rights—rights, the preservation of which are essential to the personal security of every Southern man, which, if not respected, would destroy the Union with those who—to obtain political power, or for any other cause—would set them at naught, a curse, certainly not a blessing. How, then, can we of the South unite in council with those who have not only shown themselves regardless of our safety, but, judging from the past, would unhesitatingly pave the way for making our section a second San Domingo—and coolly look on, if they did not rejoice, to see the blood of our mothers, wives, and sisters, mounded up in the streets, and the people as the blacks? I have ever been a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and I am firmly impressed with the belief that the permanency of our Government depends on the preservation of the Union in accordance with Democratic principles; and yet I cannot consent to owe the temporary ascendancy of the Democratic party to a union with Abolitionists. With the good and true Democrats of the North and South, I am anxious to meet as brothers and brothers; to stand with them shoulder to shoulder, and contend for victory, but our standard-bearer who may come from what quarter he may, only let him be faithful to the guarantee of the Constitution, and the preservation of the Union, and I will follow him. But we must have no pretended friends in our camp, who, while they cry "hail, brothers," would stab us under the fifth rib. If the Free Democracy cannot bear the flag of victory, better let it trail in the dust than be upheld by the hands of those who, to subvert their nefarious purposes, would as readily trample it under feet as wave it to the breeze. I believe I speak the sentiment of nine-tenths of the Democracy of the South, when I say, however, earnestly I opinion that, under existing circumstances, it would be true policy, and productive of the best interests of the party and the country, to have a Northern man designated for the Presidency. Individually, although I have a personal preference for Mr. Fremont, I have no objection to any of the distinguished gentlemen who have named, either for the first or second office, knowing, as I do, their intelligence, integrity, and devotion to this whole country. Will not next winter early enough to fix on the time for holding the Convention?

The place is of minor importance. I do not think the people of this State have, as yet, turned their attention to this matter. For the kindly terms in which you are pleased to speak of me personally, I could give you no more hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in Washington. Faithfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM R. KING.

C. H. Donaldson, Esq.

The original is now in the possession of an active Democrat in our city.

New York Tribune.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE WHIG CONVENTION.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, who are ever ready to support the capacity for self-government and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determinations, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected.

I. The Government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying into effect the powers so granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

II. The State Governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

III. That while struggling freedom, everywhere, entails the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, keeping ever before us the example of all our forefathers, and of all our countrymen, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by artificial force, but to show, by example, and show by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions.

IV. That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

V. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, should be free from any just discrimination and protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

VI. The Constitution, which vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress shall exercise that power whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defense or for the protection of the commerce of the United States, and the facilities of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

VII. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, all necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded with a cordial, habitual, and unimpaired attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and obedience to the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest consideration of National, State, and individual welfare.

VIII. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the Compromise of 1850, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate, and to say that these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate

the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the power of the Government, on the other, to impair their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the Constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or revive the subject, either in the North or in the South; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

JOHN G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland,
 President of the Whig National Convention.

ANTECEDENTS OF GENERAL SCOTT.

LETTER FIRST.

On Party Politics.—The Judiciary.—The Executive Veto.—Rotation in Office.—The Presidential Term.—Agency of the President in Legislation.—Secret or Oath-bound Societies, &c.

WASHINGTON, October 25, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: I have lately had the honor to receive a letter from you, as many different States, each propounding, on the part of the writer and his neighbors, nearly the same political interrogatories, to which answers are required.

The scope of the inquiries is a flattering proof of the interest that some of my countrymen take in the opinions that I have formed on certain great principles of abiding importance to the success of our systems of Government; and as I have nothing to conceal, if anything, I will communicate, I shall, at once, without policy or reserve, and in the form of a circular, comply with their several requests.

Party Politics.—Although, from early manhood, I have, by the profession of arms, been a part of the country, yet I have never ceased to be an attentive observer of public events and thus, I believe, there has scarcely been a discussion of moment in Congress, within my memory, of which I did not partake, and modestly, but firmly, express a passing opinion.

A mere youth, I felt the liveliest joy when the alien and sedition laws expired in the triumph of Mr. Jefferson. From 1801 was not only a period of peace, but of peace and prosperity, and the nation was united in the triumph of Mr. Jefferson. From 1801 was not only a period of peace, but of peace and prosperity, and the nation was united in the triumph of Mr. Jefferson.

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